

## OHIO'S GOVERNOR

Sounds the Slogan at Findlay  
This Afternoon.

## THOUSANDS HEAR HIS VOICE

And Cheer the Champion Again  
and Again.

## FREE TRADE FALLACY EXPOSED

Democratic Party Arraigned—Promises Broken and Hopes Deceived—Demoralization of Business Due to Temporary Democratic Success—Leaders of Democracy Fail to Heed the Signs of a Change in Public Sentiment and Still Seek to Enact Their Disapproved Theories Into Law—After Months of Agitation They Can Present Nothing but a Tariff Law Denounced by the President and Other Party Leaders.

Special to NEWS REVIEW.

FINDLAY, Sept. 27.—The Republican campaign was opened in this place today, and amid the booming of cannon, and the loud plaudits of the multitude Governor William McKinley was given an ovation which pales to insignificance the reception accorded him in Akron a year ago.

The town is handsomely decorated for the great event, and people began to pour in as early as yesterday. All roads apparently led to Findlay, and throngs were willing and ready to greet the great man who would speak to them today.

Excursion trains brought thousands from Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus, while Toledo and the smaller cities of the northwest poured in in a great multitude. The crowd was one of those enthusiastic, good natured gatherings ever ready to cheer a favorite and scowl upon an enemy. But there seems to be no enemies, and enthusiasm is the order of the day. An elaborate program was prepared by the state committee and the local organization, and it is being carried out without a serious hitch or break.

The most prominent Republicans of Ohio are here, and not a few Democrats of state reputation were there to hear the opening words. Among the most pleasing features of the day was a great parade. It was made up of marching clubs, mounted organizations, and floats representing the industries of the city. When it passed the reviewing stand the cheering was prolonged, and Governor McKinley's name went up from thousands of enthusiastic throats. Never before was the great protectionist received as he was today, and there seems to be a general understanding that he is the next president. More than one badge proudly worn bears the words, "For President, William McKinley, of Ohio," and a streamer with the same inscription caused the wagon on which it was tacked to be greeted by cheer upon cheer.

A mighty throng had gathered to hear the governor make the address of the day, and when he stepped to the front of the platform the enthusiasm knew no bounds. After at least five minutes of prolonged cheering he was permitted to talk, and in his easy but earnest manner said:

At the spring, or local municipal elections this year, the same unprecedented Republican victories were everywhere recorded throughout the country. None were more significant and sweeping than those in Indiana.

In the election in Rhode Island in 1892, the Democratic candidate for governor had a plurality of 185. But in April, 1894, in a contest between the same candidates, the Republican plurality was more than 5,000 in about the same total vote.

From distant Oregon, on the Pacific coast, in June, also came the same cheering tidings. In 1893 Judge Frank A. Moore, for the supreme bench received 2,575 plurality; but in June this year Hon. William P. Lord, the Republican candidate for governor, received the unexpected majority of 15,000 over Pierce, the Populist, and 26,000 majority over Galloway, the Democratic candidate.

Mr. President and My Fellow Citizens:

In November, 1892, a Republican National administration, able, efficient and patriotic, which had conducted the Government with marked ability and fidelity for nearly four years, at the head of which was one of our greatest Presidents, General Benjamin Harrison, was voted out of power. Both those who assisted and those who opposed this decree of the people, for the most part, have been unhappy and regretful ever since. In obedience to this decree the Democratic party has been in supreme control of the Government for nearly 19 months, and for the greater part of that time it has been engaged in trying to revise the tariff.

This period has given to the American people an opportunity for sober reflection, steadied by the discipline of adversity. It has been their chief occupation, for little employment in their former fields of labor has waited upon them. The people have

been thinking, and those who have not been thinking have been feeling the stress of the times wrought by the great change. It has been a season of universal education—compulsory education, it is true—but its lessons are practical, profitable, and, I believe, permanent.

After all, the form of instruction which is most effective and enduring is experience. We have had that in abundance, but have not been blessed with much else. We know more than we did two years ago, and we are better prepared than ever before for the intelligent exercise of the highest rights and privileges of American citizenship. Even the eyes of the blindest partisans have been opened, and men who have heretofore never been able to see any good in the Republican party and who voted its policy "a fraud and a robbery" are now eager for a reconsideration and change.

The Democratic Tariff Revision.

The party in power availing itself of the opportunity given it in 1892 has at length succeeded in revising the tariff, but it must have been apparent, even to Congress, that the people had already revised their opinions and were filled with anxiety to pass judgment on their work. It did not take the people as long to revise their views as it did Congress to revise the tariff. They have neglected no opportunity to speak, and they could not have spoken in tones more emphatic nor less likely to be misunderstood. I doubt if we fully realize the remarkable reversal in public opinion. It is unexampled in history, and well worth the attention of every thoughtful observer, and especially should it be instructive to those who have a remnant to serve in the present Congress. Let me hastily review this revolution in sentiment since the last National election.

You will remember that in 1892 the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts was elected by a plurality of 2,684, and in 1893 the Democratic candidate for the same office was defeated by a Republican plurality of 35,067 votes. This was a Republican gain of more than 38,000 votes in a single year, while Governor Greenhalge had a greater plurality by nearly 10,000 votes than was cast for the Republican ticket at the national election of the preceding year.

In the Empire State of New York in 1892 President Cleveland received a plurality of 45,518 votes, but this was changed in 1893 into a Republican plurality of 24,484 for Hon. John Palmer for Secretary of State. Here was the significant Republican gain of more than 70,000 votes in the pivotal state, which usually decides our National elections.

Republican Pluralities Doubled.

In reliable old Pennsylvania, the Republican banner state in 1892 the plurality for our national ticket was 63,747. This was more than doubled in 1893, when Mr. Jackson, the Republican candidate for state treasurer, received the splendid plurality of 135,146 votes.

In Iowa, too, the Republicans have made most gratifying gains. In 1892 the Republican plurality for the national ticket was 23,965, although the Democratic candidate for governor had carried the state the previous year by 8,216 plurality. In 1893, Hon. F. D. Jackson, the Republican candidate for governor, defeated Governor Mayor Gilbert, that is, he has been compelled to release them on a promise to pay, since he had no desire to make the taxpayers support the culprits with three good meals each day, and a place to sleep whenever they so desired.

Mr. Morley suggests a remedy that is not as expensive as the workhouse system, but will undoubtedly result in some men keeping clear of city hall and the edict of Mayor Gilbert. He would have a piece of ground so fenced as to make it secure. Then a few loads of lime stone could be hauled within the enclosure. After that council might order the purchase of a few hammers, and an equal number of small wooden benches. Then East Liverpool would be prepared to entertain its guests in a manner befitting a common drunk, or even satisfy the luxuriant tastes of some knights of the road who delight in finding slumber upon the soft side of boards, behind stone walls and grated doors.

They could also reimburse the city for providing such pleasant accommodations. A fine in the police court

would mean, if the culprit had no money, a few days on the stone pile. Any ordinary man can do a good day's work at breaking stone, which will pay his board to the city and leave a margin for liquidation of the fine imposed by the mayor. Then broken limestone makes the best kind of pickling and the roads leading to the city are not so good but what they could endure a bountiful supply about twice each year. The township trustees have stated that they were willing to pay a little this way and would use some of the stone. There are streets in the city which would be benefited if covered with the material, and council might do away with the awful board walks by substituting a neat walk of cracked stone. If there would be no prisoners to crack the stone the city would be the richer in fines, and the moral influence of the stone pile would doubtless result in many paying who have in the past kept their money to themselves, and said nothing.

Council might spend more money, and look farther for a means of collecting fines than a stone pile, but it is doubtful if a more effective remedy can be found than the home institution. Mayor Gilbert says he must have some influence of this kind, and its necessity is readily seen by those who have watched the returns from police court.

The Green Mountain State.

In Vermont in 1892 the Republican candidate for governor had a plurality of 19,702. This year at the election on September 4th the Republican plurality for General Woodbury for governor was nearly 28,000, while the total vote was approximately the same as before.

From Maine, too, comes the same glorious news. In 1892 the plurality for Governor Cleaves in September was 12,531, and for General Harrison in November 14,887. This year, on Sept. 11, the plurality for Governor Cleaves was more than 37,000, and it is hard to estimate what it would be if they had another national election just ahead of them.

Thus hastily have I reviewed the revolution of public sentiment in the last 18 months, and many of the great states are yet to speak. It is to be observed, too, that a great change in public sentiment is going

## BUILD A STONE YARD

Ex-Mayor Morley Would Make  
Prisoners Work.

## CRACKING STONE IS HEALTHY

And it is Profitable Because the Town-  
ship Trustees Will Buy the Product—A  
substitute For the Proposed Punish-  
ment of the Workhouse.

Although George Morley no longer holds office in the city, he continues to keep an eye upon the trend of events, and is as deeply interested in East Liverpool as when he was the mayor, dispensing justice to the evil doers who persist in breaking the law.

Mr. Morley has always been interested in the punishment of those who come within range of the courts, and believes that the city should provide some means whereby the law could be made more effectual than it has in the past. In speaking to a NEWS REVIEW man of the question of sending prisoners to some penal institution, where they could work out their fines, the ex-mayor recalled the fact that the city already had a contract with the Cleveland workhouse, a copy of the document being in the possession of Solicitor Clark. The gentleman, however, does not have a great deal of faith in workhouses, as his experience taught him that they are by far too expensive a luxury to ever serve as an institution of general worth in the dispensation of justice. From documents and data in his possession Mr. Morley shows that the contract with the Cleveland institution has amounted to little, and was so expensive when in use that the finance committee of council entered strong objection to the collection of fines in that way. He believes that some system should be adopted which will do away with the number of regulars in police court, who are prone to break the law, knowing that nothing can be collected from them, and the city will not bear the expense of feeding them week in and week out. He cites a number of instances where men were incarcerated, and only laughed at the authorities when an attempt was made to make them pay for breaking the law. Some of these fellows have done almost the same thing with Mayor Gilbert, that is, he has been compelled to release them on a promise to pay, since he had no desire to make the taxpayers support the culprits with three good meals each day, and a place to sleep whenever they so desired.

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Elks and their friends were treated to a performance which has had no equal in this city in years. The piece is well written, and as it was given last night was well cast. The young minister was the embodiment of quiet dignity and earnest action, while Miss Mabel Strickland, as Bess Van Buren, was the acknowledged pet of the audience. Morgan Sidney, as Judge Knox, was a character of peculiar creation, and John Stapleton in the form of Dick Van Buren gave a tinge of ambitious devilishness to the piece. Miss Nellie Strickland and Miss Berenice Wheeler filling the respective forms of Phyllis Lee and Ann Cruger were the embodiment of womanly characteristics. Taken all in all the "Charity Ball" pleased the theater loving people of this city.

WHITE CAPPED.

A West Virginia Man Driven Out of the Country.

Word comes from West Virginia of a case of white capping which occurred about six miles back from the river the other night.

James Riddon is said to have been the victim of the white caps' fury. He resided on a farm in Hancock county and was somewhat surprised when recently he received a notice to make himself scarce. He was not inclined to go and although the warning was to all appearances genuine he imagined it was merely a bluff. Just how much bluff there was in connection with the affair Riddon learned when a band of 25 men paid him a visit. They were prepared for business, and James decided to visit a friend somewhere in another section of the state. It was nip and tuck between James and the white caps for several miles, but James had a horse and his pursuers had none, so he escaped and has not been heard from since.

So far as could be learned the only desire of the vigilance committee, as some style them, was to rid that section of the man, although for what reason the informant of this paper did not know.

FOR FORTY YEARS

Mrs. John Huffman Had Not Seen Her Uncle.

Forty years is a long time but Mrs. John Huffman, of this city, saw her uncle Henry Ellis yesterday for the first in all that time.

Mr. Ellis is a resident of Kansas City, Kan., and was visiting friends in Louisville, Ky., when he found he had time to run to this city, and see the niece from whom he had so long been separated. He had planned a pleasant surprise and a visit of several days, but the Huffman's had moved from the address he had and he spent all day hunting them. When he finally did locate his niece he had only a few minutes to catch the train which was to take him to Pittsburgh, so the pleasure of the meeting was destined to be short lived. Mrs. Huffman was in bed seriously ill when her uncle arrived and she did not recognize him, but thought he was her father whom she has not seen for years. Her father is a Grand Army man as is Mr. Ellis, and the resemblance between the brothers is strong.

A Gathering of Workers.

The sixth annual convention of Young People's societies connected with the United Presbyterian church was held yesterday in Toronto. East Liverpool was well represented, Miss Minnie Quay, Earnest Orr and Clarence Meador being delegates from the First church, while Miss Hanley, John Hanley and Bert Chambers were from the Second. Miss Quay was elected to a position on the executive committee, and she also read an interesting paper founded on the word "Methods." The others from this city who were present were: Miss Annie Pope, Miss Sadie Dickey, Miss Hattie Andrews, Miss Sadie Buchanan, Miss Lizzie Metz, Miss Nellie Oglevie, Miss Maggie Laughlin, Arthur Metz, Frank W. George, William Hoff, David Reed, Miss Kate McIntosh, Miss Maggie Huston. The Juniors were represented by Misses Carrie Gaston and Allie Laughlin. D. F. White, of Mechanicsburg, formerly of East End, was elected president of the society.

A Fierce Battle.

Claude Hendricks and Will Chambers, two embryo East End pugilists, became involved in a quarrel on the streets the other evening and the battle raged fiercely. After the crowd had gathered the two were separated, and peace once more smiled on the East End. But there was another chapter in the story when an officer went there last evening, and arrested both boys. They were taken before the mayor, and requested to contribute \$7.60 each to the city treasury.

Has Relatives Here.

The Pittsburg papers contain an interesting tale today of a poor carpenter who found \$5,000 in a secret drawer in the house of a wealthy family in that city. They have relatives and are known to a number of persons here. The money has been missing for a long time, and no one knew where to find it although the heirs were positive that it existed.

Sold His Dog.

W. T. Tebbutt has sold his valuable St. Bernard dog to a Pittsburg man, and the streets of the city will know the big fellow no more. He brought a good price.

## CALLED TO THE CHURCH

Presbyterians Choose the Rev. Dr. Lee.

## THE CHOICE WAS UNANIMOUS

And He Will be Notified at Once—A Salary of \$2,500 a Year Decided Upon—He Was Educated at Wooster and Princeton—and is a Brilliant Talker.

At the congregational meeting of the First Presbyterian church last evening, it was unanimously decided to call Rev. J. L. Lee, L. L. D., to the place made vacant by the resignation of Doctor Marshall.

Doctor Lee is at present pastor of a church in Minneapolis, but originally came from Ohio his home being at Crestline. He attended Wooster university, and when quite a young man was graduated. But this did not satisfy his thirst for knowledge, and he continued his work in the theological department of Princeton college.

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EAST LIVERPOOL, O. THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.



## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Secretary of State,  
S. M. TAYLOR.  
Judge of Supreme Court,  
JOHN A. SHAUK.  
Member of Board of Public Works,  
CHARLES J. GRACE.  
Commissioner of Schools,  
G. J. CARSON.  
Congressman,  
R. W. TAYLER.  
Prosecuting Attorney,  
C. S. SPEAKER.  
Commissioner,  
SAMUEL BYE.  
Infirmiry Director,  
C. D. FILSON.

For President,  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,  
Of Ohio.

DOCTOR HOLE might some day be a congressman, but it will never be in this world.

WHAT A brilliant presidential candidate the millionaire dude, William C. Whitney, will make.

SENATOR BRICE is preparing for the battle of his life in the election of legislators next year.

THE Eighteenth district is getting ready to bury Candidate Raff under an avalanche of votes.

R. W. TAYLER stands for a protective tariff and a protective tariff means prosperity for East Liverpool.

CONGRESS will soon be meeting again, and making ready for another onslaught upon the wages of American workman.

THERE will be some tall howling in this city when the income tax officers appear next year to collect what the Democratic party says is their due.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY was received in Indianapolis with all the honor the people could bestow. Even Indiana knows who is to be the next president.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND says he will return to the white house next week, but he neglected to add that he will make the trip at the expense of the tax payers.

DAVID B. HILL continues to show the New York Democrats that he neither slumbers nor sleeps, but is always ready to give Cleveland a liberal dose of his own medicine.

NEXT year Columbiana county will elect its quota of representatives to the legislature, and there is no reason why some candidate from the southern part of the county does not get a place on the ticket. There is just as good timber here as can be found anywhere, and East Liverpool deserves an occasional recognition from the voters of the county.

### PUBLICITY THE BEST POLICEMAN.

Charles W. Elliott touches an interesting subject when he says in the October Forum that "many people are in the habit of complaining bitterly of the intrusion of the newspaper reporter into every nook and corner of the state, and even into the privacy of home; but in this extreme publicity is really to be found a new means of social, industrial and governmental reform and progress. As Emerson said, 'Light is the best policeman.' There are many exaggerations, perversions, and inaccuracies in this publicity; but on the whole it is a sufficient and a new agency for the promotion of the public welfare. Publicity exposes not only wickedness, but also folly and bad judgment. It makes crime and political corruption more difficult, and far less attractive. The forger, burglar, and conspirator need secrecy for two reasons—first, that they may succeed in their crimes; and secondly, that they may enjoy the fruits of their wickedness. The most callous sinner finds it hard to enjoy the product of his sin, if he knows that everybody knows how he came by it. No good cause ever suffered from publicity—no bad cause but instinctively avoids it. So new is this force in the world that many people do not yet trust it, or perceive its immense utility."

There never was a newspaper man who was not in position to agree with President Elliott, and say amen to every word he has uttered touching the benefits derived from the secular press.

## OHIO'S GOVERNOR.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

on throughout the south. Only a few days ago the sugar planters of Louisiana, in convention assembled, turned their backs upon the Democratic party, with which they had all their lives been associated, and boldly announced their unconditional endorsement and support of the great doctrines of protection to American industries, and thereby allied themselves permanently with the National Republican party.

**Influence of the Sugar Planters.**  
What this may mean in the future of our politics I do not know, but that it must have a wide and beneficent influence can not for a moment be questioned. Here is a large body of the best business men in the state, by tradition and practice Democrats, who for years have been trying to make themselves believe that the Democratic party was not the enemy of our great industries, but who now have been reluctantly forced to abandon their position and openly declare that the material interests of the country are alone safe in the hands of the Republican party.

I can not but commend them for this patriotic movement. They need no assurance of devotion to all the material interests of the south by the Republican party. In all its legislation for one-third of a century it has never overlooked a single southern interest. Without any aid from the south, with its entire representation in both branches of congress, for the most part, standing in opposition to the Republican party in the stormiest years of sectional prejudice, moved by no other consideration but the pure good, the smallest as well as the largest industries of the south have been safe, guarded and protected. We welcome to fellowship this great body of American citizens who propose henceforth to be Americans and stand up for American interests, not in one, but in all sections of our beloved country.

**Causes of the Great Change.**  
Having thus summarized the widespread evidences of the reversal of public sentiment on the questions at issue in 1892, and the policy of the party now in power, let us inquire what are the causes for the great change. A Democratic president and congress have been running the government for about 19 months, during which time little else has been running. Industry has been practically stopped. Labor has found little employment, and when employed has been at greatly reduced wages. Both government and people have been draining their reserves, and both have been running in debt. The government has suffered in its revenues and the people in their incomes. The total losses to the country in business, property and wages has been far beyond human calculation. There has been no cessation in the waste of wealth and wages; no contentment, brightness or hope has anywhere appeared. Discontent and distress have been universal, while the appeals to charity have never been so numerous and incessant, nor their necessity everywhere so manifested.

Congress has disappointed the people, trifled with the sacred trust confided to it, excited distrust and disgust among their constituents, and impaired their enterprises and investments. In almost continuous session for 13 months, they have done nothing but aggravate the situation. Pledged, if platforms mean anything, to overthrow our long continued policy of protection, they have quarreled and compromised, and, upon their own testimony, have been compromised.

**A Discredited Tariff Law.**  
The result of their long wrangle is a tariff law with which nobody is satisfied; a law for which even those who made it apologize; a law which the chairman of the committee on ways and means and almost the entire Democratic side of the house condemned by a yen and may vote only a few days before its passage, affirming their intention in the most solemn manner, not to permit it to be enacted; a law which was never approved by a majority of either the house committee on ways and means or the senate committee on finance, who were charged with its preparation and management; a law which all factions of the Democratic party agreed is the work of a monstrous trust, which Chairman Wilson confessed in the house of congress by the throat; a law which never received the deliberate consideration of the conference committee and was not withdrawn. The senate only because of the forced and hurried action of the house in accepting it, under the threat of the agents of the trust that it was "that or nothing," and in all human probability nothing; a law which, since its passage, the majority of the senators have rushed swiftly forward to denounce and condemn, although they are responsible for its passage; a law which the house of representatives were so thoroughly ashamed that they had no sooner passed it than they made hot haste to scrap it to destroy it in part by passing supplementary bills which put their tariff, sugar, coal, lead, iron and barbed wire on the free list, under threat of still further similar assaults on the much disturbed and distressed industries of the country, utterly heedless of the stupendous ruin they had already wrought; a law which the Democratic press throughout the country denounced and condemned as a base betrayal of party principles and pledges; a law which the president condemned before its passage, and which, when passed, he withheld his approval, although urged to veto it by such prominent Democratic journals as the Cincinnati Enquirer, which, in its leading editorial of Aug. 20, 1894, declared that the president would veto it "because it would be a clearing up of much rubbish and uncleanness in the Democratic house; but in this extreme publicity of course it will be a new means of social, industrial and governmental reform and progress. As Emerson said, 'Light is the best policeman.' There are many exaggerations, perversions, and inaccuracies in this publicity; but on the whole it is a sufficient and a new agency for the promotion of the public welfare. Publicity exposes not only wickedness, but also folly and bad judgment. It makes crime and political corruption more difficult, and far less attractive. The forger, burglar, and conspirator need secrecy for two reasons—first, that they may succeed in their crimes; and secondly, that they may enjoy the fruits of their wickedness. The most callous sinner finds it hard to enjoy the product of his sin, if he knows that everybody knows how he came by it. No good cause ever suffered from publicity—no bad cause but instinctively avoids it. So new is this force in the world that many people do not yet trust it, or perceive its immense utility."

The bill went to the senate and took the usual course of reference to the committee on finance, which is charged with the revenue legislation of the senate. After protracted consideration by the committee the Wilson bill, with more than 400 amendments, was reported to the senate. But, after much talking and wrangling, it was soon made manifest that neither the Wilson bill, nor the Wilson bill with the

### No Relief from the Agitation.

After 19 months' useless agitation, not yet content with the vast ruin they have wrought, they are still unwilling to give the business interests of the country any rest or relief whatever, but continue and constantly renew on every hand the threat of still other and more hurtful changes in our tariff schedules.

Even the president himself, in his letter to Congressman Catchings of Mississippi, asserts that the agitation is only just begun. He says:

The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform (not accepting this bill) should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare, and constantly guarding against treachery and half-heartedness in their camp.

And who, while he permitted the bill to become a law, lacking the moral courage to veto it, yet boastingly announces:

I take my place with the rank and file of the Democrats, who believe in tariff reform, and who know it is; who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war; who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection; and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the councils of the brave in their hour of might.

Strong and sanguinary words these, and new to Mr. Cleveland's vocabulary—"treason" and the "close of the war!" Not the language of peace, but of battle's fierce strife and contention!

War for and against what? Traitors against whom and what? War against the best and highest interests of the people of the United States, whose chief executive, nevertheless, is. War against our industrial independence and business prosperity.

**The Challenge of the President.**  
How blithely he sounds the note of battle, how confidently he again calls to arms every enemy to our industrial system and challenges to open warfare the friends of American prosperity and American labor! How scornfully he characterizes as traitors in his party every friend, however weak and hesitating, both in congress and out, to the cause of American protection!

Nor does he stand alone in this unpatriotic position. The Democracy of Ohio fully sustain him, and at their recent state convention adopted as one of the planks of their platform the following declaration:

We adhere to the declaration of the Democratic party in its national platform that protection is a fraud, and while we recognize the benefit of the reduction of duties on imports just made by congress, we favor such further reduction as can be made having in view the revenue necessary to be raised for the support of the government, to the end that the instrument of purely protective duties be abrogated.

The president of this convention, too, the Hon. Frank H. Hurd, boldly proclaimed that the war on our industrial system and working people had only just begun.

Whoever expected that the great system of protection, strengthened as it has been by the aid of the government for 30 years, could be overthrown in a single day or by a single measure, was doomed to disappointment.

The Chicago platform declared that it is unconstitutional and a robbery if not ended while a protective statute remains.

Let one cry peace, peace, when there is no peace. No question is finally settled until it is rightly settled. Let the agitation continue.

### The Challenge Accepted.

Even the active agents of the compromise avow it is a settlement which does not settle anything. They openly disclaim it as such, and invite the protectionists of the country to again join issue with them on the doctrine of free trade against protection, which they declared in their last national platform was "a fraud and robbery." Then, as now, we accept their challenge, and appeal to the voters of the country for their suffrages, their reconsideration and revised judgment.

Congress has disappointed the people, trifled with the sacred trust confided to it, excited distrust and disgust among their constituents, and impaired their enterprises and investments. In almost continuous session for 13 months, they have done nothing but aggravate the situation.

Pledged, if platforms mean anything, to overthrow our long continued policy of protection, they have quarreled and compromised, and, upon their own testimony, have been compromised.

### A Discredited Tariff Law.

The result of their long wrangle is a tariff law with which nobody is satisfied;

a law for which even those who made it apologize; a law which the chairman of the committee on ways and means and almost the entire Democratic side of the house condemned by a yen and may vote only a few days before its passage, affirming their intention in the most solemn manner, not to permit it to be enacted; a law which was never approved by a majority of either the house committee on ways and means or the senate committee on finance, who were charged with its preparation and management; a law which all factions of the Democratic party agreed is the work of a monstrous trust, which Chairman Wilson confessed in the house of congress by the throat; a law which never received the deliberate consideration of the conference committee and was not withdrawn. The senate only because of the forced and hurried action of the house in accepting it, under the threat of the agents of the trust that it was "that or nothing," and in all human probability nothing; a law which, since its passage, the majority of the senators have rushed swiftly forward to denounce and condemn, although they are responsible for its passage; a law which the house of representatives were so thoroughly ashamed that they had no sooner passed it than they made hot haste to scrap it to destroy it in part by passing supplementary bills which put their tariff, sugar, coal, lead, iron and barbed wire on the free list, under threat of still further similar assaults on the much disturbed and distressed industries of the country, utterly heedless of the stupendous ruin they had already wrought; a law which the Democratic press throughout the country denounced and condemned as a base betrayal of party principles and pledges; a law which the president condemned before its passage, and which, when passed, he withheld his approval, although urged to veto it by such prominent Democratic journals as the Cincinnati Enquirer, which, in its leading editorial of Aug. 20, 1894, declared that the president would veto it "because it would be a clearing up of much rubbish and uncleanness in the Democratic house; but in this extreme publicity of course it will be a new means of social, industrial and governmental reform and progress. As Emerson said, 'Light is the best policeman.' There are many exaggerations, perversions, and inaccuracies in this publicity; but on the whole it is a sufficient and a new agency for the promotion of the public welfare. Publicity exposes not only wickedness, but also folly and bad judgment. It makes crime and political corruption more difficult, and far less attractive. The forger, burglar, and conspirator need secrecy for two reasons—first, that they may succeed in their crimes; and secondly, that they may enjoy the fruits of their wickedness. The most callous sinner finds it hard to enjoy the product of his sin, if he knows that everybody knows how he came by it. No good cause ever suffered from publicity—no bad cause but instinctively avoids it. So new is this force in the world that many people do not yet trust it, or perceive its immense utility."

What will our verdict be here in Ohio?

A Democratic victory means further and longer steps in the direction of free trade—deeper cuts and more deadly blows upon our industrial life.

### What Republican Victory Means.

There are provisions in this bill which are not in the line of honest tariff reform, and it contains inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws, or laws of any kind. \* \* \* While influences surround it in its later stages and interfere with its final construction which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic tariff reform councils:

### The President's Denunciation.

There are provisions in this bill which are not in the line of honest tariff reform, and it contains inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws, or laws of any kind. \* \* \* While influences surround it in its later stages and interfere with its final construction which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic tariff reform councils:

It is true under Democratic policy, it is not as such as it is now, but it is not as it was.

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finances committed's amendments, could pass that body.

And so, taking the matter out of the hands of the senate, and out of the hands of the finance committee of the senate, a self-constituted adjusting committee, a committee unknown to the constitution, a committee unauthorized by the rules of the senate, or by party caucus, tradition or custom, an adjusting committee consisting of Messrs. Jones of Arkansas, Vest of Missouri and Harris of Tennessee, undertook to make a bill which would receive the votes of 43 senators, or a bare majority of all.

**No Relief from the Agitation.**  
Even the president himself, in his letter to Congressman Catchings of Mississippi, asserts that the agitation is only just begun. He says:

The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform (not accepting this bill) should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare, and constantly guarding against treachery and half-heartedness in their camp.

**suppose the Bargain Had Been Open.**

Suppose President Cleveland and Senator Gorman and Brie had issued an address to the country announcing that they had so far modified the Democratic platform as to provide for taxed sugar, what do you think would have been the effect? Does anybody believe that if this agreement had been thoroughly understood that Mr. Cleveland would have carried the country? No Democratic orator or editor, in the north, ever so much as hinted that the boon of free sugar was to be taken from the people of the United States. The law of 1894 takes the bounty from the producers of the United States—a bounty which amounts to about \$10,000,000 annually—but carefully secures to the Hawaiian producers a bounty which annually amounts to \$6,000,000. Is any wonder that the people reject this un-American bill at every opportunity?

**The Financial Problem.**  
Our present embarrassment does not come from too little money, nor too much money, nor from the character of money now in circulation. Our difficulty is to get the money we have into circulation. Our money is all right, whether it be silver or gold, national bank notes, treasury notes, greenbacks or gold or silver certificates. To get the money among the people is the secret of the problem today. To do this we must not only have something to sell but be able to find somebody to buy. No matter what we have to sell, if there is nobody able to buy it, who wants it, we must keep it. If we are compelled to keep it we suffer the loss in whole or in part, what it cost us to produce it. So long as we cannot part with what we have with a profit we are not likely to produce more of it.

## Lake Huron Disaster

Kershaw's Captain Accused of Neglecting Drowning Men.

FIVE FROM IRONTON PERISHED.

The Ohio's Crew All Saved—A Survivor Says the Two Vessels Failed to Exchange Signals—A sad Goodby—Conflicting stories told.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—Particulars received here by those who witnessed the collision between the steamer Ohio and schooner Ironton on Lake Huron are conflicting. Captain Hunt and the crew of the schooner Moonlight, who picked up the crew of the Ohio, have signed a statement charging the captain of the steamer Kershaw, who was towing the Ironton and Moonlight, with gross neglect in refusing to lower a boat to rescue the Ohio's crew and with refusing to stand by the wreckage until daylight.

Captain Connor of the Kershaw and his crew contradict this statement, and say they picked up the Ohio's crew half an hour after the wreck, and rescued the Ohio's mate two hours later. Five of the Ironton's crew have undoubtedly perished, the other two having been picked up by the steamer Hebard.

The collision is thought to have been caused by a failure of the two vessels to exchange signals.

A special from Sault Ste Marie says: William Woolley, a member of the Ironton's crew, who has reached here, says: "Our tow line became fouled when the Kershaw's machinery became disabled about midnight, and we were under full sail. At 1 o'clock we sighted the Ohio. I heard no signals exchanged. After the crash came, without a word the Ohio left us, going down the lake, while we passed up. The Ironton did not sink for three hours after the collision."

Parry and I were the only ones who got into the yawl, which immediately capsized, after which we clung to the wind box. After catching onto the box we saw nothing of the other five of our crew except Mate Bestick, who was up of the wheel box, and John Pape, a sailor who was clinging to some wreckage. Pape was moaning as though injured, and called goodby to us. We were picked up by the Hebard at about 4 o'clock. The only members of the crew I know are Captain Peter Girard of Cleveland, Mate Ed Bestick of Whitehook Mich., and John Pape, a German sailor, all of whom I believe were drowned with the rest of the crew. No orders were given to lower the yawl by Captain Girard, and only Parry and I were cool-headed enough to cut it loose. When the Ironton sank she went down in less than three minutes."

### FIGHTING A TAX LAW.

Corporation's Injunctions Being Served In Southern Ohio Counties.

WOOSTER, O., Sept. 27.—Deputy Clerk White, of the United States court at Columbus, is going through Monroe, Belmont and Harrison counties serving the injunctions obtained by the express and telegraph companies, restraining the collection of taxes under the Nichols-Whittlesley law.

Nearly all the auditors in the state have anticipated this action, and placed the amounts assessed on the duplicates, and the officials hold that the taxes will have to be paid and the contests be made afterward if the companies persist in their determination to fight this law.

### Doe Campbell's Wife Discharged.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 27.—Jennie Thompson, alias Campbell, alias Sinclair, alias Hershman, the wife of the notorious Doe Campbell, now serving a term in the Kentucky penitentiary, was tried in police court on a charge of stealing a quantity of cheap jewelry from Mrs. Mattie Phillips. She claimed that she had bought the stuff and given it to Mrs. Phillips to sell. She admitted that she was the wife of the convict, and that she had passed as his sister. Judge Bigger discharged her, the evidence being insufficient to find her over.

### McKinley Opens the Ohio Campaign.

FINLAY, O., Sept. 27.—Governor McKinley opened the Ohio campaign in this city today. After a state of speeches at small points in the state he will go to St. Louis, where he is to speak on Monday. On Tuesday he is to be at Kansas City, Mo.; on Wednesday at Topeka, Kan.; on Thursday at Lincoln and Omaha, Neb.; on Friday at Des Moines, Ia., and at St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday.

### Shot by a Burglar.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Charleston, W. Va., says: Walker Carder, son of the street railway superintendent, entering his house found two men down stairs. He fired on them and one of the fellows ran. Immediately a third man ran down stairs, grabbed a pistol from Carder's hands, shot him in the right breast just below the nipple. The burglars escaped. Carder is still living.

### Cyclist Wyle Leaves Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—Cyclist H. H. Wyle of Chicago, who is trying to reduce the record from New York to Chicago made by Seares last week, has left this city on the way west. He has a day and two hours yet in which to reach Chicago. Wyle was robbed of his watch and a small amount of money while sleeping in a fence corner at Northwest, where he took two hours' sleep.

### New Paper in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—The initial number of The Evening News has made its appearance. Negotiations with Mr. Marshall Halstead, who, it was thought, would be the managing editor, have failed, and Mr. Jesse Webb was appointed in his stead.

### Baby Injured by Burglars.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—The residence of Crawford Hedges, a wealthy man and bachelor, was entered by masked men and robbed. He attempted to protect his property and now lies at the point of death from injuries received.

### BRECKINRIDGE'S SPEECHES.

They Will be Issued in Five Volumes as Presents to Friends.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Word has been received here that it is currently reported in Lexington, Ky., that the speeches, some 50 in number, delivered by Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge during the recent exciting campaign, will be published in book form. Several of his friends have the matter in hand. Several official interviews will also be included in the book. The book will be as handsome as the printers and bookbinders can make it.

Two hundred copies of the books are to be an edition de luxe, are to be given some of the colonel's staunch supporters as souvenirs of his historic race. The public libraries of the country will also be presented with handsome copies of the book.

### Select on the New Association.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Manager Seely of the Boston said regarding the National association: "I see that the Overman Bicycle company denies the story that it is back of the proposed now association. In my opinion that knocks the last prop from beneath the fabric of rumors that has been built up by enterprising space writers regarding the National association." Some of the clubs in alarm at the possible success of this new venture, have signed several of their best men for next season. The Cincinnati club officials have no fears that anybody will try to steal their stars, and show their opinion of the rumors now abut the fact that they have not yet even asked a single man to sign.

### A Suit for \$10,000 Damages.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., Sept. 27.—The case of Josephine Johnson against Dudley Corkwell for \$10,000 damages is on trial in the common pleas court. Both parties to the suit live in Deer Creek township. Miss Johnson, who was formerly a schoolteacher, claims the above damages, charging breach of promise and betrayal. Corkwell kept company with Miss Johnson for years until last winter, when suddenly he quit and in three weeks had married another lady of the neighborhood.

### A Trotting Mare Drops Dead.

ELVIA, O., Sept. 27.—The well known trotting mare Lillie D dropped dead on the track of the Lorain County Agriculture society here. The animal had been jogged about the track and fell coming down the home stretch. Death was caused by heart disease. The animal was owned by Jacob Decker, and was entered in the races this week. She was 6 years old.

### The Verdict Set Aside.

RAVENNA, O., Sept. 27.—Judge C. F. Robinson has set aside the verdict in the celebrated Norton-Mix case. This is the case in which Julia Mix of Kent was sued for \$5,000 by Minnie Norton, alleging that her husband's affections were alienated by the defendant. Mrs. Norton got a verdict of \$2,000 at the last term of court.

### A Saloonist Accused of Robbery.

LIMA, O., Sept. 27.—William Arnold, a saloonist, has been arrested by Detective Reifsnyder of the Ohio Southern railroad on suspicion of being one of the parties who robbed the excursionists who went to Quincy last Sunday. He was taken to Quincy for trial. Arnold claims to be able to prove an alibi.

### An Old Ohioan Dead.

URBANA, O., Sept. 27.—Douglas Luce, probably the oldest white citizen in Central Ohio, has died at his home, in this city, in his 90th year. He was born in Albemarle county, Va., Oct. 15, 1795, and came to this section with his parents in 1807, living here continuously since then.

### Nearly Killed by a Robber.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Fred Lamont, a well-known circus clown, traveling with Robinson's show, is lying at the point of death in the house of John Robinson, at Terrace park, near this city, from injuries received at the hands of a robber.

### Arrested For a Cleveland Murder.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 27.—Detectives Bauer and White have arrested Frank Wiegand, alias Wiggins, and Edith Ray, on suspicion of having been implicated in the murder of Police Sergeant N. H. Sheehan, in Cleveland, on the night of Sept. 5.

### Evidently a Bad Family.

PORSCHE, O., Sept. 27.—John Polley has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for larceny. Another of the Polley family is still in jail, awaiting sentence, and there are four more in the state institution.

### Lima Well Supplied With Gas.

LIMA, O., Sept. 27.—The main line of the Ohio and Indiana Gas company has been connected with the home plant, and Lima now has an abundant supply of fuel gas for all purposes.

### Violated the Interstate Law.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—The interstate commerce commission has entered suit against a number of roads in this section for violating freight rates established by the commission.

### Called to a Norwalk Pulpit.

NORWALK, O., Sept. 27.—The Universal church of this city has issued a call to Rev. T. O. Marvin of Massachusetts to fill the place of Rev. E. Felt, resigned.

### Growing More Hostile to Foreigners.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—Cyclist H. H. Wyle of Chicago, who is trying to reduce the record from New York to Chicago made by Seares last week, has left this city on the way west. He has a day and two hours yet in which to reach Chicago. Wyle was robbed of his watch and a small amount of money while sleeping in a fence corner at Northwest, where he took two hours' sleep.

### Bicyclist Wyle Leaves Cleveland.

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### The Whole Police Force Resigned.

BRADFORD, Mass., Sept. 27.—This town is without police protection. The entire force has resigned under charges.

### Cincinnati Live Stock Market.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—The Abbe Montenius, a Frenchman and one of the editors of the Moniteur de Rome, has been expelled from Italy, for his repeated attacks, through the columns of his journal upon the law institutions of Italy.

## WELLMAN GETS HOME.

The Intrepid Explorer and Party In New York.

### GRAPHIC STORY OF HIS TRIP.

A Hard Fight to Overcome the Obstacles of Storm and Ice—Finally Compelled to Turn Back—The Party Suffers Great Hardships.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Arctic Explorer Wellman and his party have reached New York on the steamer Spree. Mr. Wellman tells the following story of the expedition:

On the 1st of May we left the town of Tromso, in Norway, on the steamer Ragnvald Jarl, with 25 persons, all told, 16 of whom belonged to the expedition, and nine to the crew. We reached Spitzbergen on the 7th day of May, latitude 79.45, depositing a large quantity of provisions, leaving in charge Prof. Oyen, a Norwegian geologist, who was to study the glaciers. May 10,

work was begun today on the improvements at city hall, for which the township trustees offered to help council pay in rent at the meeting Tuesday night. The city building will be much more convenient when the new arrangements are completed.

Contractor Ryan evidently means to pave Third street before it gets very cold as he began by plowing up the ground yesterday, and his force of men are hard at work today. This should be appreciated when compared with some other streets in the city at the present time.

Joseph Laughlin left yesterday for Columbus where he will enter Starling Medical college to study for a doctor, taking a three years course. The gentleman is a brother of Dr. Robert Laughlin, railroad physician at Steubenville, and Dr. F. M. Laughlin, of this city.

The little daughter of Will DeBee had a narrow escape from death Sunday. The child was playing about the family boat along the river when she fell in. The child was struggling in the water and waving her hands frantically when Mr. DeBee's mother heard her and came to the rescue.

"Up to this time the season had promised to be a favorable one and we had hoped in a few days to be able to set out on a journey over the ice-pack to the northeast. After several battles with the ice, we reached Tableland on the 12th of May, and were then in latitude 80.50, or within 55 miles of the North pole, within 150 miles as far as had been reached by the Lockwood and Brahma expedition. Thus far we had advanced in 11 days from civilization, having covered as much ground in that time as large other expeditions had in months, or even years.

"Finding what appeared to be perfectly safe anchorage on the shore of Walden island, the expedition left the ship on May 24. We were 14 men, having three aluminum boats, five aluminum sledges and 45 draft dogs from Belgium. Our course was to the eastward, skirting the northern shore of Northeastland, where the ice, though exceedingly rough in places, was yet practically smooth.

"Four days later we received word by messenger that the ship had been crushed by the ice. Fortunately most of the stores were saved. Notwithstanding this loss of the ship, which cut off our line of retreat, we decided to go on. After exploring most of the coast of Northeastland we found the ice broken up in hopeless confusion in every direction. We made an effort with one boat and a picked crew of eight men to advance to the north, but so rough was the ice that after four days of indescribable effort we found that we had advanced less than four miles. The same conditions of ice existed as far as the eye could see.

"Further progress being impossible, we had made our way back through many dangers and difficulties to Walden island, and often wading in water up to our waists. One member of the party, Mr. Alme, the meteorologist, broke his leg. Mr. Alme had to be dragged in the boat over the ice and slush.

"No change occurring in the extremely unfavorable nature of the season, which might give us an opportunity to still further north, we set out on Aug. 4 to fight our way through drifting ice to the main land of Spitzbergen, and in this we were successful. After a hard struggle of four days we reached Low islands, and there found a Norwegian hunting sloop, the Berentine, which we hired to carry us back to our headquarters at Dane's island. After that we were taken to New Lisbon by Chief Gill this morning for stealing a satchel leaving the two occupants behind.

The funeral of Mrs. David Kerr took place at 10 o'clock this morning from the late residence of the deceased on Third street, the remains being taken to Georgetown, Pa., her former home for interment. Mrs. Kerr died with blood poisoning at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. She was aged about 35 years, and leaves a husband.

The horse attached to an express wagon was standing in the Diamond yesterday evening when a street car scared the animal, and it, backed the vehicle into the curb. A son of the expressman was thrown to the pavement and it was thought at first that his arm was broken, but it was only badly bruised. The lad was not seriously injured.

Explorer Wellman looks well and hearty and is already making plans and preparations for another expedition next year.

### Bayard Will Sail October 6.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—United States Ambassador Bayard will return from Scotland Saturday. With his daughter, Mrs. Warde, and Secretary Carter, the ambassador will sail on the steamer Paris, on Oct. 6, for New York. Arriving there, he will go direct to Washington and then to Wilmington, Del. Mr. Bayard will return to London the middle of August.

### Editor Expelled From Italy.

ROME, Sept. 27.—The Abbe Montenius, a Frenchman and one of the editors of the Moniteur de Rome, has been expelled from Italy, for his repeated attacks, through the columns of his journal upon the law institutions of Italy.

### LOCAL BREVIETIES

F. R. Gordon has shipped his household goods to Cleveland for residence.

Mrs. McClain, of Basil avenue, is seriously ill with an attack of bronchitis.

Several couples from this city attended a party across the river last night, and returned home shortly after midnight.

The residents of Lincoln avenue are well pleased with the work of Street Commissioner Welch in repairing that thoroughfare. Lincoln avenue now presents a much better appearance.

J. B. Doll, who has been in business on Sixth street for some time but recently sold out, left this morning with his wife and family for Anderson, Ind., where he expects to make his home.

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## More About The New Bridge Across the Ohio At East Liverpool

Will be heard in the near future, but the thing that agitates the public most at this time is the beautiful new fall stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishings that we are now offering at prices that really astonish the public. And then the values we offer. No "shoddy" at "catch penny" prices in order to deceive. Our mode of doing business is in an honorable way. All goods guaranteed as represented or money cheerfully refunded. You will need a new fall overcoat or suit, or perhaps a hat or underwear. If so, it will pay you to make us a visit. Try it. Remember it costs nothing to look.

### GEO. C. MURPHY, ONE PRICE

Clothier, Hatter, Furnisher,  
IN THE DIAMOND.

### THERE ARE DRUGGISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

But Bulger leads them all. His unusual experience in the drug business, and his facilities for prompt and accurate service justifies him in making this claim, so

### FOR YOUR OWN GOOD PATRONIZE BULGER.

### KERR & M'KINNEY.

SEE THEIR . . .  
Famous ECLIPSE BICYCLES.

None Better.

Bicycles, seven different patterns, ranging in price from \$15 to \$150.

Bicycles scientifically and skillfully repaired.

Williams won first prize in the Pittsburgh-Buffalo road race. He was seated on an Eclipse Bicycle.

IN THE DIAMOND,  
East Liverpool, - - Ohio.

### ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We Have Knocked the  
Bottom Clear Out of  
High Prices This  
Week.

5 lbs Carolina rice..... 25  
6 lbs rolled oats..... 25  
6 lbs navy beans..... 25  
4 lbs fine raisins..... 25  
3 cans best tomatoes..... 25  
4 cans beans..... 25  
5 cans sugar peas..... 25  
2 cans salmon..... 25  
4 cans corn..... 25  
1 lb baking powder (good) 10  
3 bottles root beer..... 25  
4 boxes bird seed..... 25  
Gold dust per box,..... 20  
Clothes pins per dozen.... 01  
Sozzacks per box..... 01  
Fine lemons per dozen.... 15  
Mail Pouch tobacco, per lb. 28  
Mason's jars per dozen.... 60  
Jelly glasses per dozen.... 30  
4 lbs ginger snaps..... 25  
Corn starch, per package... 05  
Salt per sack..... 02

Cor. Sixth and Diamond.

### A FIGHT IN A BUGGY

John Rinehart Tries to Overpower a Prisoner.

### BUT BERT BEAUMONT ESCAPES

Rinehart Charges Him With Attempting to Steal a Horse and Buggy and Detective Lazarus Arrests Him—An Exciting Time Between Rochester and This City.

John Rinehart, of Second street, had an exciting experience Tuesday which he will not soon forget.

On Sunday, according to his story, Bert Beaumont came up from New Cumberland and hired a team and buggy under the pretense that he wanted to take a lady friend for a drive through the country. He promised to return the vehicle at night. Sunday evening came and passed and Monday morning dawned, but the outfit did not appear. The liverman felt somewhat anxious, but waited until Tuesday morning in the hope that all was well. Still nothing was seen of Beaumont or the team and then Rinehart investigated. He telephoned to Freedon, having heard that Beaumont was in that section. Word was received that a party answering to his description had been in that section somewhere, but could not be located at that time. Then Rinehart put the old reliable detective, Bernard Lazarus on the case. Soon the officer had captured Beaumont at Rochester, and sent Rinehart word to that effect. Rinehart went up on the afternoon train, and started with Beaumont and the outfit towards this city, intending, he says, to prefer a charge of theft. When about half way between Rochester and this city Beaumont showed fight. A struggle ensued in the carriage and from all accounts there was a lively battle. Rinehart claims to have been the victor, but it was necessary to let Beaumont up in order to proceed. Then his prisoner leaped from the buggy and ran. Rinehart gave chase, but the New Cumberland man was too swift for him and escaped.

Rinehart proceeded a short distance when the horses gave out and he made the remainder of the journey on the train. The horses he claims had not a bite to eat since they started from the barn and were in terrible condition. He feels confident that Beaumont will yet be captured, and says he intends pushing the charge against him.

### Funeral This Morning.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Andrew Allabough were held at the family residence in East End last night, and many friends from the city proper were present on this mournful occasion. The remains were taken to Wellsville this morning on a street car and interred in the cemetery there. The deceased was a Mason and an old soldier of General Lyon Post, G. A. R., but it was the desire of the relatives that the funeral be private, and consequently neither body attended.

### Well Started.

The school of ceramics at the state university is well started, and bids fair to be successful even through the first year. The local potters have donated a complete collection of pottery in all stages of the process of manufacture, from the clay in the bins to the decorated with rich gold tracings and pretty flowers ready for the table. This will embrace all the lines of pottery made at East Liverpool or in the state, including porcelain vitrified, electric insulating appliances and door knobs.

### A New Pottery.

A special to the Cleveland Press from Port Washington, a small town on the Panhandle railway, contains the following interesting information.

"Parties from Liverpool and Canal Dover begin the erection of a large plant here, this week, for the purpose of manufacturing paving brick, pottery and tiling."

If there are any persons from this city interested in the scheme they are keeping it to themselves as diligent search failed to find them.

### Well Supplied.

With a fakir in the Diamond last night and a German band, organ grinder, scissor sharpener and an umbrella mender in the city today, East Liverpool is well supplied with travelers. The fakir man sold electric belts, and many who had forgotten their liver pad experience of a few years ago purchased freely. Wellsville will be worked by the fakir tonight.

### Sued For Wages.

Frank W. Rowe entered suit yesterday in Squire Rose's court against Thomas McGuire, claiming \$13.35, due for work and labor. The case will be heard before the square on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

### Will Entertain Tonight.

Mrs. F. D. Kitchell will entertain a large party of friends at her pleasant home, on Fifth street, this evening.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

J. S. Martin, of New Lisbon, was a city visitor today.

Thomas Williams, of Xenia, was in the city yesterday.

Frank Hood went down the river on business this morning.

G. V. Mason, of Minerva, was here calling on friends today.

Clerk King and wife, of New Lisbon, were in the city today.

E. C. Daniels, of New Bedford, was in the city on business today.

A. W. Scott returned last night from a business visit to New Lisbon.

Mrs. John Purinton and Miss Ida Walper are visiting friends in Pittsburg today.

Mrs. W. H. Gass returned yesterday evening from a visit with friends in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Adam Hill has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Allen, of Bank street, Massillon.

Auditor George Harvey and family have been in the city several days visiting friends.

Miss Celia Cogden, who has been visiting in Akron and vicinity, returned last night.

D. O. Franks, of Allegheny, was in town last night, having made the trip on his wheel.

Miss Elizabeth Kenton has returned to her home near Scio after a pleasant visit in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Knowles have returned from Clifton Springs, N. Y., where they have been spending a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Morrow and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marquis, of New Lisbon, called on friends here yesterday.

Miss Anna B. Moore, of Wellston, who has been visiting friends here for several days, left yesterday evening for her home.

Mr. Logan, of New York city, a representative of the Metropolitan company, is in the city today, calling on Superintendent Sliter.

Frank White, of Mechanicstown, took a run up from Toronto last night, where he attended the young people's convention, to visit friends here.

Henry Knoblock, the pleasant traveler who sells the product of the Dresden in western territory, arrived in town last evening for a few days of rest.

Mrs. Charles Campbell and Mrs. Edward Feist, of Steubenville, W. J. Feist, of Tiltonville, and A. J. Feist, of Cleveland, are the guests of Mrs. M. DeTemple, Third street.

### SALINEVILLE.

The county commissioners were in town Tuesday night.

I. B. Cameron was in the village last Wednesday on business.

Davy Jones, a young son of Isaac Jones, died Tuesday of malarial fever.

Reverend Huddleston, of the Methodist Episcopal church, has been returned to this village for another year.

The verdict of \$8,000 awarded Harry Davison, who was fatally injured in the slope mine three years ago last April, has just been sustained by the circuit court.

Reverend W. F. McLaughlin, of the First Presbyterian church, of this place, will preach a sermon on the subject of "Friendship" to the Knights of Pythias and Rathbone sisters next Sabbath evening.

The Coxey ball posters camped in Tid Ball hollow last night. A committee consisting of ex-Mayor Ferrall and Robert McGonagle walked to escort them to the village. About five men and twenty small boys hailed their entrance with delight. The show itself will be here next Tuesday.

### WILL GET THE MILL.

The New Lisbon people are jubilant because it is now certain that the tin plate mill will be built on the Arter property. It is thought that the buildings will all be erected before the cold weather comes, three of them being made entirely of iron. The switch from the railroad has been placed under contract and the county seat believes it will boom without delay.

### Why He is on a Vacation.

Clyde R. Larkins, of East Liverpool, is visiting at John H. Young's, of Seventh avenue. Mr. Larkins clerks for Barnes, the grocer, when at home, but Barnes gave him two or three days to get the butter wiped off his chin and the turnips shook out of his hair, so he came to Beaver county to see the pumpkin show this week.—Beaver Falls Tribune.

### An Elevator Dropped.

An elevator spout collapsed in Metsch's mill last night and let a car load of grain fall from the second floor. Part of the grain was scattered over the first floor, but the greater portion fell clear to the basement. To elevate it again will be a difficult job.

### Will Entertain Tonight.

Mrs. F. D. Kitchell will entertain a

large party of friends at her pleasant

home, on Fifth street, this evening.

### HILL LIKELY TO RUN.

He Makes a Speech Thanking the New York Democracy For the Honor.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—Senator Hill and Hon. Daniel N. Lockwood, the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor respectively, were serenaded last night at the Kenmore hotel, when they came from Saratoga, by the Albany Democratic phalanx. A mighty swell of voices went up when Senator Hill was introduced. He said:

"Fellow Democrats and gentlemen of the Albany Phalanx: For this gracious reception and the compliment of this serenade, I tender you my sincere thanks. This demonstration is a part of unexpected events of a day which to me has been one of mingled surprise and embarrassment. The action of the Democratic convention, which is the occasion of this assemblage, and which was unforeseen by you as by myself, impose responsibilities and obligations of which I cannot speak tonight.

"Unwilling as I was to receive the honor which the convention, in spite of my protest, has conuented to confer upon me, I am deeply touched by the unusual manifestation of confidence and esteem which accompanied the action of the convention, and tonight I can only express, in feeble language, a small part of the gratitude I feel toward the Democracy of New York."

The scene when Senator Hill was nominated is indescribable. In spite of his refusals the convention delegates, on their feet, reiterated their demands for his acceptance of the nomination. Hon. Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo was named for lieutenant governor and Judge Gaynor for associate judge of the court of appeals, both by acclamation.

The quarantine station at Savannah was deserted in the face of the storm by Dr. Graham and his corps of assistants, he sanitary board having set aside the regulations temporarily, and directed that the men do not expose themselves unnecessarily. In the storm of last August the quarantine station was almost destroyed.

Tybee island, facing the ocean at the entrance to the Savannah river, was also deserted. A special train was sent down, and all the women and children, and as many of the men as desired, were brought up to the city. A few men preferred to risk their lives to look after the property. Hutchinson island, in front of Savannah; Warsaw, Wilmington and other islands in that vicinity are practically depopulated, no one caring to repeat the experience of Aug. 27, 1893, when on each of them lives were lost and much damage done.

It is feared that the rice crop along the coast has been destroyed. Wilmington, N. C., and Orangeburg, S. C., report a terrific wind, doing great damage to property. A Jacksonville, Fla., dispatch says: Business is absolutely paralyzed. The Everett, the largest hotel in this city, is unroofed and flooded with water. The unfinished Union depot is blown down. The loss is \$20,000 and a number of people are injured, but none killed. There is no communication from South Florida, but it is expected that many groves are totally ruined and orange crops are damaged incalculably. The streets of Jacksonville are flooded. The river is three feet above the normal. The wind at the mouth of the river recorded 60 miles an hour and Mayport is flooded and several houses inundated. No persons lost their lives there. Two houses in Jacksonville were blown down. No trains are arriving and departing from Jacksonville, many large washouts being reported.

A Noted Lecturer.

It is stated today that the Women's Christian Temperance union have been disappointed in having Miss Shaw lecture in this city one week from tomorrow evening. She was expected in Wellsville on the evening before, and the ladies decided that they could not let the opportunity pass.

Alvin Joslin and His Diamonds.

Alvin Joslin, diamonds, old clothes and all, will be at the Grand Saturday evening.

Frank White, of Mechanicstown,

took a run up from Toronto last night,

where he attended the young people's

convention, to visit friends here.

Henry Knoblock, the pleasant

traveler who sells the product of the

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